to producing chamber organs.

which includes only the style of organ med in the larger churches. The modern reed or cabinet organ arrived some time ago in the home as well as in small churches, theatres, opera houses, educational buildings, steamships, yachts and elsewhere. The cabinet organ is in fact hitting back at the cheaper grade piano, a boom for which was created nearly a couple of generations ago all over the Western States and ruraldom over the Western States and ruraldom generally by an almost universal protest against the thin, nasal, reedy character of the melodeon. Newer and larger public high schools in this city, as, for example, the De Witt Clinton and the Mount Morris, have put in reed organs. E. C. Benedict's steam yacht, Mr. Walters's Nerada and others of that class are equipped with reed organs. One of the gayest restaurants in the theatre belt recently added to its musical outfit a reed organ. These instances are enough outclass any private organ yet put up in this country.

in the finest hotels pipe organs are now few and far between. A resident of one of the New York hotels caused no end of comment by installing in her private suite an organ which made necessary a subsequent deadening of the walls, a subsequent deadening of the walls. and the precedent established nearly a score of years ago by the late Mrs. Joseph Knapp, at that time living in the Knapp mansion, Brooklyn, who delighted organ builders and lovers of organ music and surprised her friends by having a stately pipe organ set up in her house, has not been followed by many. Something like a decade later when Mrs. Knapp went to live in the Hotel Savoy she still further surprised her friends by taking the organ with her. the builder superintending its putting up in the owner's new quarters overooking Central Park.

The pipe organs manufactured now for private houses differ greatly from the old timers, and it is this difference, a leading organist said, which explains n part the sudden jump into favor of the pipe organ and the fact that in the last seven or eight years more pipe organs have been built for private houses than had previously been built since pipe rgans were first made here.

Said this man: "There are severa anufacturers now who build only hamber pipe organs. There are others who build church organs only. A third and cost and beauty of tone. Some near New York are equipped with four banks of keys and are larger in several instances than the best church organs of this city. What is more, so highly perected is the tone of these instruments that they can be played with the most exquisite chime and choral effects. Manufacturers over here have devel

oped the pipe organ into an instrument for which there is a demand even in Eu-

for which there is a demand even in Europe, one concern, I am told, sending thirty pipe organs to English private houses during the last two years.

The evolution of the pipe organ is a matter of interest to a very numerous class of musicians who realize quite as well as the makers that every manufacturer must work out his own salvation. The manufacturer who says 'We are on top now, the organ we make can't be improved,' will soon be out of the game. There is a great field yet for perfecting the organ, and it can do more. Not many years ago, for instance, one of the corgan, and it can do more. Not many years ago, for instance, one of the best organs in New York required a pressure of seven pounds on the keys to produce a sound. Think of it! No wonder organists were once called organ beaters. Now the key resistance is reduced to five ounces, or about the same stamp at \$25.

One great attraction to the collectors and think of the burial and marking of the same kind but with the sine as that of a grand piano. The foundation work of the organ to-day—the tone producing methods, that is—are prace of the same kind but with the sine as that of a grand piano. The foundation work of the organ to-day—the tone producing methods, that is—are prace of the class of the surcharge of the class of the surcharge of the class of the surcharge on the used five cent surcharge on the two milesimas blue green at \$40 and the mounters or visitors are regarded at \$25 and the involved at \$25 and the final "A" and the involved at \$25 and the invo duced to five ounces, or about the same as that of a grand piano. The foundation work of the organ to-day—the tone producing methods, that is—are practically the same as those in use when the est notable pipe organs were built in England in the seventeenth century, but the methods by which the tone is controlled and the invention and perfectng of mechanical appliances for bring-ng all the resources of the instrument ander easy control of the players are

"In no department of musical art have such surprising advances been made of ate years as in manipulating the organ, which undoubtedly is the explanation which undoubtedly is the explanation of why interest in the instrument and in he compositions produced for it now at-racts so many persons outside of strictly

When the first four manual organ ever ouilt in America was completed in 1850 by a Boston builder and Bach's 'St. Anne's Fugue' was played on it by John Zundel the critics went into ecstasies, declaring that Mr. Zundell was probably

only man in America who could play
Anne's Fugue.'
Think of the difference now. I venture that in even the smaller cities of United States there are erganists can play not only that comparay sinple composition but almost Bach's works. Nowadays hundreds Nowadays hundreds oung men and young women are deand in this country there are prob-more expert organists than in any As a natural sequence things have orked around to the point where most of the owners of fine mansions in and out of the Vork feel that it is the part of wisdom by York feel that it is the part of wisdom put in an organ built by a specialist chamber organs. It would be possible install in a house a small church organich would make the life of the owner yerable. He couldn't live with it, in the it is possible also to put in the rest size four manual church organ in private house, which even at its fullest wor will be entirely exceeded.

er will be entirely agreeable.
It takes a very high grade of organ to and well in a room where the acoustics e bad, and so far only a few organ ilders have learned the art of overcom-g defective acoustics. Special treatthey're having a good time in society or at the opera they talk French or Italian. But when it comes to telling their troubles they alue of a house organ, of any organ, they alue of a house organ, of any organ, they get back to plain English, so that I can take a hand."

esults given musically—a fact now under tood pretty well by the men and wome

GROWING POPULARITY OF THIS EXPENSIVE INSTRUMENT.

The One in Senater Clark's Home to Be the Highest Priced—Other New York Homes Se Equipped—Music Reems Especially Designed for Organs.

It has come to pass that a mark of great wealth is the possession of a pipe organ in one s home.

For reasons quite apart from cost pipe organs are classed more or leas with steam yachts, fast horses, racing machines, antique tapeatries and things it that, and so far they have been far less common. Now a change is in sight. The majority of the larger and finer houses built recently by rich men include a music room, which in some cases has a place for an organ, and builders turning their attention solely to producing chamber organs.

Needless to say read organs topped.

Charles Schwab, owner of an exception who have pipe organs put in their houses and who fortunately are willing to pay great sums to have their organs reach the highest point of excellence.

So far as can be learned in 1.7 there ware not more than two houses in Manhattan which boasted a pipe organs. To-day there are at least fifty, and half as many more pipe organs in the country homes of New Yorkers situated near New York. Perhaps more than half of the total number of these instruments were built in the last six years.

There was a stir in musical circles five or six years ago when Mr. Carnegie installed in his new house in upper Fifth as been estimated at from \$20,000 to \$25,000, although neither the builder nor that time it was one of the largest and best organs yet built. Since then there have been organs put in private houses which in cost at least far exceed that of Mr. Carnegie's. Mr. Carnegie's, Mr. Carnegie, by the way, does not depend on a self-player or on the occasional visitors to enjoy his favorite music, Walter Gale, organist, spending a certain length of time daily at the key-board.

Charles Schwab, owner of an exception of an exception of an exception of an exception of a pipe organ treation of the country homes of the largest and things the country

to producing chamber organs.

Needless to say reed organs topped with dummy pipes such as are often seen in small chapels, hotels and public buildings are not in the class referred to, which includes only the style of organ which includes only the style of organ in the larger churches. The modern of the larger churches. The modern of the larger churches. The modern of the larger churches.

organ.
Thomas F. Walsh recently had a magnifi-Thomas F. Walsh recently had a magnifi-cent pipe organ put in his Washington, D. C., house. Dr. F. L. Humphrey of Morristown owns what is said to be the finest pipe organ in New Jersey. At the Flagler residence at Palm Beach is the most beautiful toned pipe organ to be heard in all Florida, friends of the owner declare.

a reel organ. These instances are enough to show the more or less popular place already gained by the cabinet organ.

The progress of the pipe organ outside of church environment has been until very lately very much slower. Even in the finest hotels pipe organs are now in the finest hotels pipe organs are now this country.

This is the opinion of a man who has inside information on the subject. The cost of the instrument, which has four banks of keys and is larger than most of the largest church organs of this city, is not far from \$80,000, the highest price, so

other hand, a very fine instrument may be put up for \$4,000 or less. Several thousand dollars may be spent in real gold leaf pipe decorations alone. German leaf may be used at one quarter the cost. One person will have an organ put in without changing the style of the room. Another buyer will have one end of the room rebuilt practically in order to sink the body of the organ out of sight, thus doubling the cost of the organ. New Yorkers, although not usually classed with the greatest organ music enthusiasts, spend far more liberally nevertheless when contracting for the building of a pipe organ for a private house than do the residents of other cities over here or in Europe.

NEW STAMP RARITIES. Collectors Find Odd Issues in Cuba, th

Canal Zone and the East. Increasing interest is taken by American

Zone, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba and it has had a decided influence on the stamp values. Many new prices of the surcharged Cuban stamps will be placed in the 1909 catalogue for the first time. Among these are the stamps of Puerto Principe. Chief of these rarities is the orange brown stamp surcharged "3 Cents" who build church organs only. A third on a Cuban stamp of the denomination of three milesimes. This stamp has been erroneously quoted by the foreign catalogues at from \$15 to \$30, although

city, and it is now catalogued at \$100. The new quotation on the used three milesimas orange brown stamp of the same issue with the "8 Cents" surcharge but with the letters on the surcharge upside down, is \$75. The five cent surcharge on the unused one milesima orange brown stamp is now quoted at \$75, and the used five cent surcharge on

collector nowadays to pick up a rare specimen of these makeshift stamps for little are roothing.

The changes that have been made in the value of the Philippine stamps are marked. The one real slate blue stamp of 1854, showing the misspelled word "Corros," is now recorded with a value of \$80 unused and \$75 used. The five cent pale vermilion stamp of 1855 is quoted at \$65 unused and \$27.50 used, which is a complete reversal of former figures.

Another error stamp, the eight cent on the 100 milesimas carmine stamp of 1879, with the inscription "Corros." is now quoted at \$15 unused and \$3 used. The Philippine stamps of the 1881-85 issue with the surcharges inverted are now quoted. The 20 cent on eight cent brown inverted surcharge stamp is quoted at \$10 in either used or unused condition, the two cent on 24 eight cent ultramarine inverted surcharge stamp at \$20, and the ten cent on two cent carmine inverted is

ten cent on two cent carmine inverted

with the black inscription inverted when unused, is now valued at \$30.

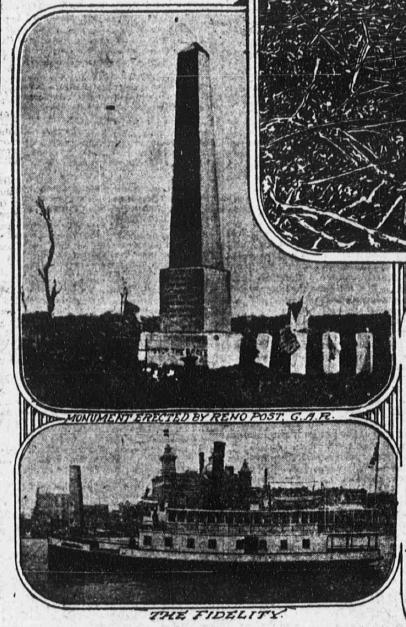
From the Washington Star "I understand that your wite adaughters have acquired several foreign

languages "Yes." answered Mr. Cumrox. "when

MORE THAN 155,000 IN NEW YORK'S POTTER'S FIELD.

Forty Union Veterana and Two Spanish War Veterans Among Thom-Sepa rate Graves Accorded to These-A Visit to the Hart's Island Cemetery

The potter's field of New York, fficially known as the City Cemetery, s on Hart's Island. Up to November 28 ast 155,193 interments had been made there since its opening in 1869.



For the first four years, or until July, for almost forty years not over a 1874, when trench No. 1 was made, the quarter of the island has been number of bodies interred was known. but not the location of each body. Since will pass away befor the great army of then the records show where each of the the city's pauper deade will cause any

infortunates was buried. Weeping willows or fragrant rose bushes are conspicuous by their absence when the inmates of the workhouse, in prison garb, lower the pauper dead peremony of interment is very brief, and Saturday of each week. and then over a single black line in the able to locate a body

When 150 bodies have been placed in a trench, which is 45 by 15 feet and 7 He faith feet deep, the bodies being placed in tiers of three, a rough mound of earth is made over the trench a numbered wooden slab placed on it for identification and the grave diggers proceed to the next trench. The workhouse in-

bar at the bottom at \$25.

One great attraction to the collector of the surcharged Cuban and Canal Zone stamp is their very recent issue. Careful watch of correspondence often enables a collector nowadays to pick up a rare specimen of these makeshift stamps for little and New Haven. Devoid of vegetation and with only about a dozen trace the and with only about a dozen trees, the wind blows over and among the white slabbed trenches as over a desert. The island contains about one hundred acres and is oval in shape. Although it

has been devoted to its present purpose

FIGHT CONSUMPTION AT HOME.

Tuberculosis Experts Would Carry the War into Private Houses.

The tuberculosis exhibit at the Museum of Natural History shows what New York is doing to fight the disease. A reporter asked Dr. James A. Miller, president of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics of the City of New York, what New York is not doing which it ought to do.

"The principal thing we need right now," said Dr. Miller, "is a place of accommodation for the advanced cases and the power to take them there. Of course we do have such power now, but we haven't the essential public opinion back of us. Advanced cases should in no circumstances be allowed to stay in the homes, because the worse they grow the more careless they become. Why, I have seen families infected, children and all, by the inverted surcharge stamp at \$20, and the ten cent on two cent carmine inverted at \$12.50 unused.

The Chinese stamps show quite a number of substantial increases. The unused three cent red stamp of the 1877 issue, with \$5 surcharged in black, advanced from \$25 to \$40. Of the Chinese 1873-75 issue the 16 cent green stamp, surcharged "3 Cand" (candareens), is now placed in the catalogue at \$75 when unused.

The eight cent gray blue stamp surcharged "1 Cand" is also quoted at \$60 in either condition. The catalogue puts the value of the Chinese twelve cent light brown stamp, with "1 Cand" surcharge of the 1877 issue, at \$75 unused and \$65 when used. A variety of the Chinese recent issue of 1893, five cents in denomination, blue and black in color, with the black inscription inverted when

for instance, she could make only two or three calls in a day. Under our proposed system, with the nurses attached to a

and there have been seven hundred cases there at or ...

"After taking care of the more advanced in the seven and likewise gaining the power to take the less advanced cases to the sanitariums, we want to arrange for a thorough clinic control of the city. But before doing the latter, you understand, we must remove the present most serious dangers of infection, so that the disease will not spread further; then we can begin our war of extermination."

A visitor to the island might get the impression that the long rows of unoccupied trenches were excavations for the into the trenches, without tears or ob- of being graves waiting for the carsequies. It is seldom that friends or goes of lifeless human freight brought relatives visit this cheerless spot. The by the Fidelity on Tuesday, Thursday

A walk through this necessary adjunct great big death book preserved in the of the Department of Public Charities little office which overlooks the last abode shows that the cemetery is divided into of the "lower ten" is all that tells where three sections, the first and largest being the burial was made. A numbered in-used for general interment purposes. cision made in the plain wood coffins The second, having been consecrated by furnished by the Department of Charities the late Archbishop Corrigan, was set part for those who are known to t cate that they were of the Roman Catho-

> In section No. 3 are buried some forty placed side by side.

Until about ten years ago Reno Post 44 mates spend their spare time excavating Department of New York, G. A. R., visited this section of the cemetery on Memorial Day, but at present the old warriors seem to be forgotten. On May 30, 1877 (Memorial Day), when Reno Post had a larger membership than at present, it erected a granite shaft about fifteen feet high at the foot of the row where its comrades in battle sleep. The inscription shows that t was erected to the memory of Union veteran soldiers and sailors.

"Soldiers Cemetery, Defenders Nation," is another inscription over a wooden arch which needs repairing and north of the old veterans' graves. Resting on either side of a weeping willow, in the middle of the soldiers' plot, are two plain wooden tablets, one containing

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead No improus footsteps here shall tread The herbage of your grave. The second tablet has this inscription

overcrowding. foundations for new buildings instead

the stone slabs are:

William Hall, Company G, 125th United

fantry: Patrick Martin, Company E. Eighty-eighth New York Infantry: Edward McGrath,

ward Vandergrief, Fourteenth New Jersey

Infantry: Henry Grab, Company K. 103d New York Infantry: Thomas Halton, Thirty-

seventh New York Infantry; Michael Burns, Sixth New York Infantry; David Blumbach.

Company I. Twenty-fifth New York In-fantry: Augustus Wickeng, Company H,

Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery; Jacob Lae. Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry;

C. R. Neycomer, Company H. Ninth New Jersey Infantry; J. T. Smith, Company K.

Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. Thomas Connolly, Henry Seymour, William Kuhl-

man, Martin Elsner, Henry Scully, Col. T. B. Seigwick, Peter Witty, Denis Donovan, Albert Beck, born April 15, 1827 died June 26, 1880; James Harrington, e6,

died October 18, 1875; James Maxwell, 76, died December 12, 1888; Thomas Maxey, 87,

A short distance south of the soldiers'

died August 2, 1870: Anthony Bulger

veterans of the civil war. A distinction is made between them and the others. Each has a separate grave, and they are

May 15, 1891: John Smith, 56, died October 1880; Capt. Oscar von Kropff, born in Prussia, died May 15, 1870, aged 50. stands about one hundred feet to the and Dunn, employees of the insane asylum formerly on the island, victims of typhus the only one on the island, and about fever. About 200 feet distant is the grave of Catherine Ryan, an old woman who a stanza of Theodore O'Hara's "The Bivouac of the Dead," the other some was for a long time employed in the laundry. A small slab gives the date of her death as September 12, 1890. It was lines by Charles G. Halpine (Miles her wish to be buried there and the head O'Reilly). The first tablet reads:

keeper granted her request. Separated apparently from every other grave and alone is the last resting place died March 6, 1876. The attention of the chief undertaker

And though in life growing older, Still in line shoulder to shoulder Brothers evermore we'll be. In addition to the veterans there are withered grass and away from every one twice as great as that of adults.

"Do you wish for special legislation, or new iaws, to help you out in the matter?"

from one to another. That was the trouble under the old system; if a nurse

had a case in Harlem and one in Be

MR. GOSLINGTON'S ADVENTURES. a wonder that that very desirable seat In a Car Where Every Place Seemed Taken He Finds a Choice Seat. "True it is," said Mr. Goelington, "that many men are disposed to be hoggish

or under sufficient provocation to develop

hoggish streak. "In crowded street cars they grab on to seats when they get a chance and leave women standing, in subway and elevated stations they push and haul, at bridge terminals they scramble and dig. In fact under excitement men are apt to lose their heads and to betray their brute ancestry, although in cooler mo-ments these same men might respect

the rights of others scrupulously. "You take, for instance, men's ways in a regular railroad car. Let a man coming into such a car looking for a seat see a travelling bag set down in one as a token of preemption and almost invariably he respects it. He may sigh when he sees the bag there, but he passes on.

"Yes, but it is so badly overcrowded that it makes the conditions worse there for all the cases. The Metropolitan Hospital is arranged for only four hundred and there have been seven hundred cases there at or and likewise gaining the power is take the less advanced cases to the sanitariums, we want to arrange for a thorough clinic control of the city. But before doing the latter, you understand, we must remove the present mest serious dangers of infection, so that the disease will not spread further; then we can begin our war of extermination."

system, with the nurses attached to a clinic and the cases kept in the district, she could visit a dozen cases a day.

"But more than that," concluded Dr. Miller, "more than the treatment of the disease itself, what we desire by this extensive clinic system is to gain control of the home. We wish to supervise home conditions, we should want the nurses to visit the homes and instruct the people against spitting and dry sweeping, and all infectious practices, and teach them the disease will not spread further; then we can only succeed in destroying this disease by the education of the individual." This shows that ethical considerations do control men more or less in their saner moments, and it was to this consideration on their part and incidentally to a lack of such consideration on the part of women that I owed my good fortune in securing a desirable seat in a railroad car on a recent journey.

"When I walked into the car every seat in it had at least one occupant, that is every seat but one, and that one square in the middle of the car; and it seemed to mark it had seemed to mark it has occupied at that had kept away so many people really belonged to the lady ahead. So, thanks to man's consideration of the rights of others and to woman's habit of ignoring them, and may I add my own perspicacity in a car where every place seemed taken, I found a choice seat."

buried here eight sailors (names unknown), of its neighbors. Yes, he remembered who died on the schoolship Mercury about about it. About ten years ago a butcher thirty-five years ago. The inscriptions in Milwaukee died. His wife after set-shewn on the plain wooden slabs and on tling up her affairs started for Germany, when her baby girl died on the pier in this city. The child was sent to Hart's Island and received the privilege of a

WARDEN TOOKER AND KEEPER BARTELS.

TRENCKES WHERE PRUPERS ARE BURIED

States Infantry; Jere Moynahan, Company G. Sixty-ninth New York Infantry: Lennis separate grave.

Head Keeper Bartels told THE SUN re-Willard, Company H, Sixth New York Infantry; Francis Norris, Company K. porter that for several years Mrs. Woods, Eighty-second New York Infantry: Thomas Flynn, Company B, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry: James McKenny, Company H, Sevensy-fourth New York Infantry: J. A. Bloom, Company B, 127th New York Infantry: Peter Cline, 117th New York Infantry: Peter Cline, 117th New York Infantry: Peter Cline, 117th New York Infantry: a school teacher from City Island, came over in a rowboat to teach his four children, the only school children on the island. He could then boast of having a private tutor for his children, a novelty for an employee of the Department of

The situation arose from the fact that the Board of Education decided that it could not neglect the education of any children, and as Mr. Bartels's children were the only youngsters on the island they enjoyed a privilege which is usually given only to the families of the rich. Lately conditions have been changed and the two Bartels boys now go across to the City Island school in the motor boat Coggey, the two other pupils having

finished their education. While the Fidelity was blowing her departure whistle the keeper of the great big death register was asked if any veterans of the Spanish-American War were buried on the island. He said there were two. The records showed that on April 17, 1890, the body of R. B. Boyd, aged 32, was buried there. That of James Ward, 1880; Dan Donnelly, 86 years, September 7, aged 31, was buried on June 7. Both died in the Willard Parker Hospital, the cause of death in each case being diphtheria.

The records at the Health Department section are the graves of Johnson, Munson show that Boyd came from the Broadway Central Hotel on April 4 and died four days later, and although the body was kept in the hospital morgue for almost ten days no one came forward to save it from potter's field.

Dr. Wilson of the Willard Parker Hospital said later that he thought that the body of Boyd was disinterred, but the records of the city cemetery fail to show that to be the case.

The other young soldier, Ward, walked of Catherine Campbell, aged 112 years, into the hospital on May 25 and died on June 4, and his body was laid alongside The death book shows that the number was called to a mound over a small grave

which is almost smothered by the tall of children buried in potter's field was

should have been passed over, and naturally I hastened forward to take it. "But when I had come to this seat so

inviting I saw hanging from the coat hook pertaining to it, hanging there so against the back of the seat in front, a woman's coat. Apparently the sect was taken, and yet to me somehow it looked empty. for there was nothing in the seat itself where the evidence of reservation is commonly placed.

"Sitting in the seat next in front were two women, both now with their cleaks off, and now it just came to me that when they had taken off their coats one of them had hung hers on the hook pertaining to the seat in which they were sitting, the hook belonging to them, and the other had turned around and calmly taken possession for herself of the hook belonging to the next seat back.

"Delightful, the nerve of woman! Charming, the effrontery with which calmly she appropriates to herself anything she wants that she can lay her hands on? But in this case it had worked

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OF THE Y TAR



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Paeamatic Rubber Reals for easy walking. Sizes \$1/2 to 8; widths U to EE. Made of imported Kid and Black French Vici, hand sewn flexible leather soles, very dressy and

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